

THE INTEGRITY OF THE UNION.

The Brilliant Events in Pamlico Sound, on Pasquotank River, and in Albemarle Sound.

OUR ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLES.

ADDITIONAL REBEL DETAILS.

CAPTURE OF EDENTON.

Official Reports of Gen. Burnside, Flag Officer Goldsborough and Com. Rowan.

The Wild Statements of Our Loss by the Rebels Contradicted.

Only Fifty Unionists Killed and One Hundred and Fifty Wounded.

COLONELS RUSSELL AND DE MONTEIL KILLED.

Death of the Rebels O. Jennings Wise and Commodore Lynch.

Three Thousand Rebel Prisoners En Route for New York.

Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City and Edenton Occupied by Unionists.

Splendid Achievements of Our Troops.

SPRITED ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WHO WON THESE VICTORIES?

SKETCHES OF OUR HEROES.

On the morning of the 5th inst. the Burnside expedition left Hatteras and proceeded on their way to the point of attack. That night the whole fleet anchored off Pamlico Sound, and the next morning they went to the entrance of Croatan Sound. Commodore Goldsborough leading the way. A reconnaissance was made on Friday morning, after which the attack was commenced by Commodore Goldsborough, who was on board of the Southfield. She and the gunboat Cadmus opened fire upon the rebel forts and batteries at seven o'clock in the morning.

The gunboats and vessels of the rebels were attacked by our boats and were sunk or destroyed. The Fanny, the little propeller that was taken from us some short time ago by the rebels, was in the fight and was burned. Our boats advanced to the attack in three columns—the first being led by the gunboat Stars and Stripes, under the command of Captain Warden; the second by the Louisiana, in charge of Captain Dunbar; and the third by the Hatteras, under charge of Captain Davenport. The gunboats that were nearest to the forts and batteries, were the Cerberus, Putnam, Valley City, Commodore Perry, Brunner and the Whitehead, all of which were in the immediate vicinity, but the above named boats were the coast line.

One of the shots of the enemy took effect in the bow of the Louisiana, but no one was in the least injured by it. The Hatteras lost one man, who was killed by a rebel gunboat. Some splendid firing was made by the gunboat Hatteras, and the greatest prize was showered upon all for the indomitable courage displayed upon the occasion.

At six o'clock in the evening, after a hard day's fight, Commodore Goldsborough sailed our fleet from his flagship to cross firing, and to withdraw for the time being, which order was as once complied with. In the meantime the soldiers were being landed on Roanoke Island, and, as the night advanced, there was a Union force of nearly eleven thousand soldiers landed on the island, the rebels having taken base behind in the morning on the shore of the island, about four or five miles from the shore. The first point attacked were the forts, which returned our fire with heavy good will, and with a courage and a determined perseverance worthy of a better cause, but they were at last compelled to give way from the terrific force of our united fire, the ground in the vicinity having the appearance of newly ploughed, and from the clouds of smoke that had burst and scattered devastation everywhere within their reach.

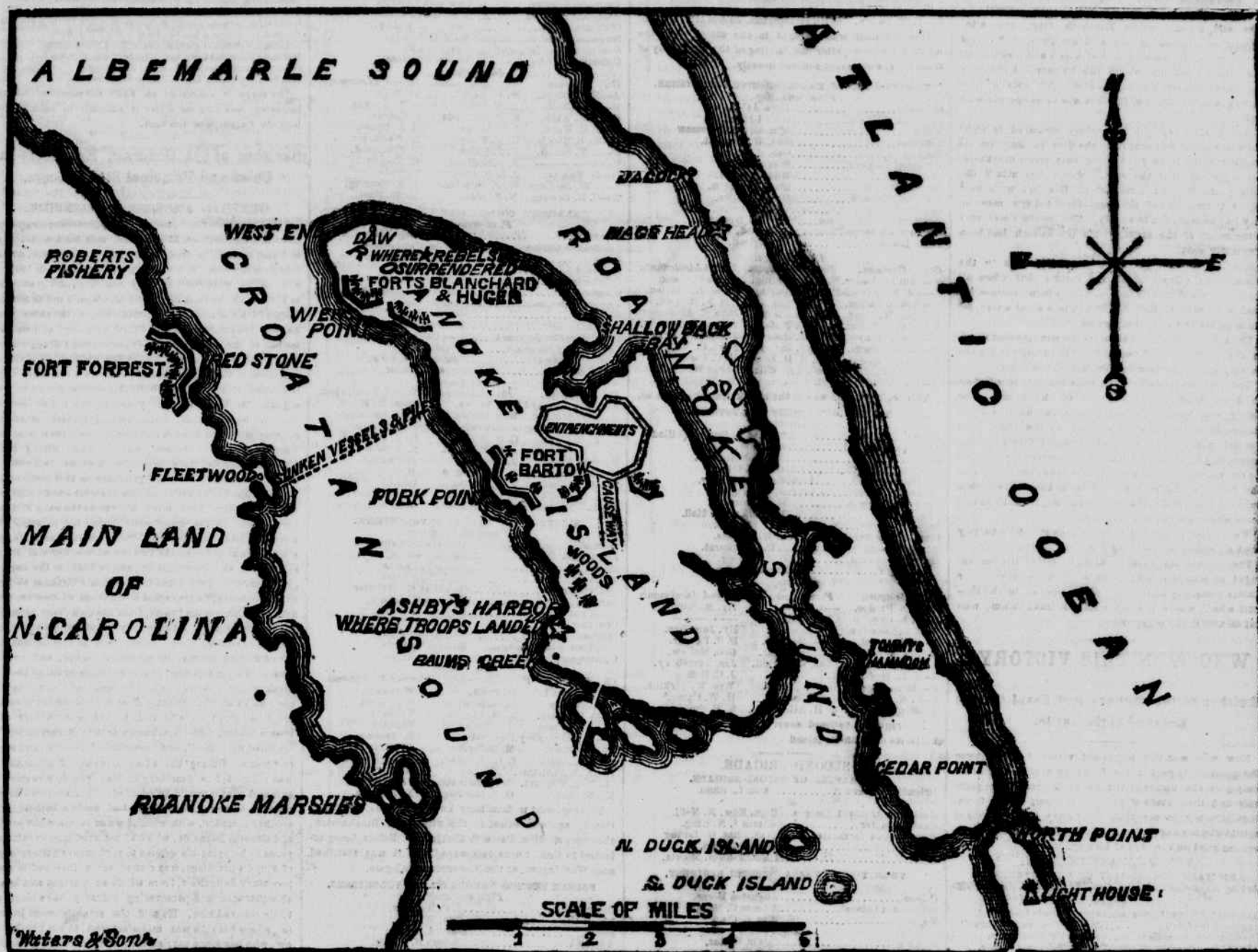
On Saturday morning some five or six thousand men were landed in addition to those that were already placed on the shore, and skirmishers were at once deployed to reconnoitre, and the result of their march was the discovery of a masked battery, mounting three guns. This was at once attacked by the Hawkins Zouaves, flanked by the Twenty-first and the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiments. It was carried at the point of the bayonet, and a more gallant and successful charge was seldom witnessed. The brave fellows rushed at it, determined to "do or die." The regiments that suffered most were the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts and the Tenth Connecticut, who lost several men during the charge. The conflict was hot, the possession of the battery being hotly contested by the rebels, but after an hour or two they were obliged to yield to the prowess of the Union troops, and the battery was abandoned. Our men followed them closely, and surrounding them held them as prisoners. Among the others who fell on our side in this engagement was the lamented Colonel Russell, of the Tenth Connecticut regiment, who was killed while at the head of his men, cheering and leading them on to victory, and Lieutenant Colonel De Montiel, of the D'Epenou Zouaves, who had nobly volunteered his services for this occasion. No other officer of rank was killed, but a rank above that of a lieutenant, General Wise's son, commanded the rebels at the time of the attack by the Zouaves and others, and resisted the storming party bravely until, owing to a wound that he received, he had to be carried off the field, his command retreating a short distance, when they laid down their arms.

The total number supposed to be killed and wounded on the part of the Union troops is about two hundred, of which number some fifty were killed. We took some twenty-eight hundred prisoners, together with everything belonging to them. Among them are several officers of very high standing in the rebel army.

After the glorious victory on Saturday afternoon, a fleet of fifteen of our gunboats was dispatched towards Elizabeth City, and, upon arriving within range, the city was shelled; but this was almost unnecessary, as the inhabitants, or at least some of them, upon hearing of the approach of the Union force, applied the firebrand to different portions of the city, and in a short time it was

THE BRILLIANT VICTORY AT ROANOKE.

Scene of the Great Success of General Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough--Roanoke Island and Its Rebel Batteries.



wrapped in flames—far more terrible in their destruction than any attack could have been. It was evidently the work of others than the residents of the place, as an appeal was made by some of the citizens to our naval officers to send on shore a force to assist them in battling with the flames; but an order had been issued to the effect that no person should be permitted to land, so as not to give the people of the place an opportunity of saying that the torch of the incendiary was applied by any hand but their own. The place was about half burned at the time it was occupied by the Union troops. Shortly after, the gunboats proceeded to Edenton, which was taken possession of by Commodore Goldsborough, without the least opposition having been offered. Edenton is quite a flourishing little town of some one thousand seven hundred inhabitants. It is a post town, a port of entry and capital of Chowan county, North Carolina, and is situated at the head of Edenton Bay, which opens into Albemarle Sound, a little below the mouth of Chowan river, one hundred and fifty miles east of Raleigh. It is one of the principal towns in the northeastern part of the State, carries on considerable trade, and is only sixty-six miles south of Norfolk, Va. In June 1862, one thousand six hundred and forty tons of shipping were owned and employed in the coast trade, and during that year three schooners, with an aggregate burthen of two hundred and fifteen tons, were built. Edenton was settled in 1716, and contains a splendid court house, a jail, two churches—one Episcopal and one Methodist—an academy and one printing office issuing a weekly newspaper.

Edenton is the key to the road around the Dismal Swamp, over which our troops can march to Suffolk. Suffolk is the junction of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and the Norfolk and Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. Suffolk once occupied by our troops, will isolate Norfolk from these places by land, and give us possession of the junction of three important railroads—the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

The news was received at Roanoke Island on Monday evening and upon its reception the gunboat Stars and Stripes was at once dispatched to Fort Monroe with the welcome intelligence, where it was received with the greatest joy, and as once sent off to New York.

OUR SECOND REPORT.

The expedition left Hatteras on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., and entered Croatan Sound, early on Friday morning, the 7th, Flag Officer Goldsborough's fleet in advance.

When abreast of Pork Point, about midway between the Point and Roanoke Island, a ten-inch gun battery opened on the fleet. A reconnaissance by the Underwriter showed that the enemy had obstructed the passage by sinking vessels and driving piles the entire width of Croatan Sound, that about this battery were eight gunboats, and that in addition to the battery on Pork Point, named Fort Bartow, were Fort Blanchard, four guns, and Fort Huger on Weir's Point, four guns, and Fort Forrest, eight guns, on Red Bank, on the west side of the Sound, opposite Weir's Point, all of which bore so as to point our feet should it attempt to pass the barricade.

The fleet immediately advanced in three columns to attack Fort Point battery and the rebel gunboats. At half past eleven the engagement became general, and in less than an hour the rebel fleet retired, the Curlew being so much disabled that she was run aground under Fort Forrest. Our fleet now concentrated its fire on Fort Bartow, at a range of three-quarters of a mile, which was as near as the water would allow our boats to approach.

At first the rebel replied vigorously, but gradually slackened its fire. The resistance was, however, stubborn. The flag was shot away, the quarters set on fire, and the work ploughed up by our shells.

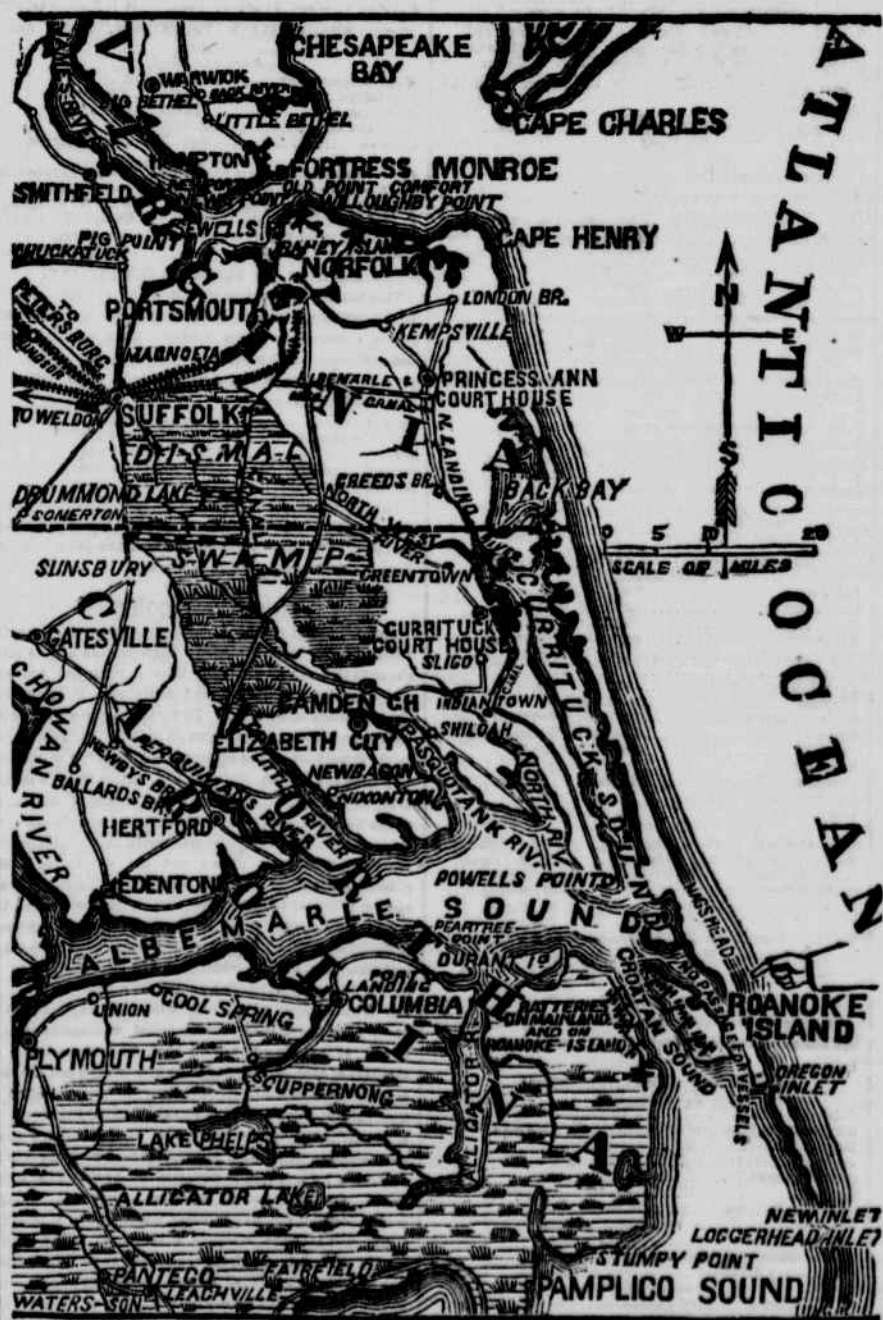
About two P. M. General Burnside's forces commenced landing at Ashby's Harbor, about two miles below Fort Point. A rebel force of 2,000, with three pieces, was stationed in the woods to oppose them. Our gunboats shelled the woods and scattered the rebels in all directions. Our men were taken in small steamers and launched as near the shore as possible, and had to wade, sinking to the middle at every step for upwards of a quarter of a mile. Between three and four o'clock the rebel fleet returned to the attack vigorously, and an engagement ensued between it and several of our gunboats, while the remainder kept up the fire on Fort Bartow. In an hour the rebel gunboats retired the second time, several of them disabled. Fort Bartow fired but seldom now.

At six o'clock Flag Officer Goldsborough signaled our fleet to withdraw, after an action of seven or eight hours. Many of our gunboats were struck, but none of them seriously damaged. The casualties were three killed and eight or ten wounded.

Meanwhile the land force continued the debarkation, and by midnight had a force of nearly 11,000 men on Roanoke Island. The enemy were entrenched on the centre of the island, four or five miles distant.

EDENTON AND ELIZABETH CITY.

Map of Roanoke Island, Albemarle Sound, Elizabeth City, Edenton and Other Important Points.



anoke Island. The enemy were entrenched on the centre of the island, four or five miles distant. At an early hour on Saturday morning General Foster commenced a forward movement, followed by the entire force under General Reno and General Parks. At about half past eight General Foster came up with the enemy, defended by a three-gun earthwork, flanked on both sides by what was deemed an impenetrable morass, the only approach to which was a narrow causeway, on which their guns bore. In the battery and vicinity were from two to three thousand men. Our artillery, which consisted of six pieces from the naval launches, was placed in front by Gen. Foster, who had the immediate command, Gen. Burnside being at the point of landing. The infantry and artillery opened on both sides with vigor. Our reinforcements, as they arrived, were placed with the view of penetrating the morass on both sides, so as to flank the battery. Our men steadily advanced, closing around the enemy, under a hot fire from all sides, and suffered severely. At about eleven o'clock the New York Ninth, Hawkins

Zouaves, received the order to charge, and under the fire of the enemy charged up the causeway, a distance of upward of half a mile, yelling themselves and cheered in the wildest manner by the entire force. The enemy became panic-stricken, and as the Zouaves entered they went out, fleeing precipitately, leaving everything behind them. As soon as possible Gen. Reno took up the pursuit, followed by Gen. Foster, who kept up the pursuit or the main force of the enemy, while Gen. Reno went towards Fort Huger, where a body of rebels had fled. At the same time Colonel Hawkins was sent with his regiment to the right, in the direction of Shallowback Bay. The enemy in their flight strewn the road with guns, equipments, and everything that they could throw away. The panic and rout were complete. When close on their heels, and near the upper part of the island, General Foster was met by a flag of truce from Colonel Shaw, demanding terms of capitulation. General Foster replied that the surrender must be unconditional and immediate. These terms were accepted, and about 1,500 laid down their arms. Meanwhile General Reno came up with a body of 800.

under Colonel Jordan, who surrendered unconditionally. Colonel Hawkins found the battery at Shallowback Bay deserted, but took several prisoners.

Captain O. Jennings Wise was attempting to make his escape in a boat, when he was shot in three places, and died next morning.

The forts were all occupied by our forces that night. The rebels the same evening blew up Fort Forrest. The obstructions having been removed, our fleet entered Albemarle Sound.

On Sunday Flag Officer Goldsborough dispatched thirteen gunboats, under Captain Rowan, to Elizabeth City, where the rebel fleet had fled. On Monday morning our fleet attacked them, and destroyed the rebel gunboats, running them down and boarding them in the most gallant manner.

Elizabeth City was fired by the rebels. The city was entirely deserted, and the greatest panic imaginable prevailed.

Our boats were to scour the Sound for what boats might be hid away.

Our killed does not exceed forty in all, and about two hundred wounded.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox has received a private letter, in which it is stated that the number of killed of our navy is about twenty, and of the army about thirty.

Later rebel accounts state that Commodore Lynch has not yet been heard from. He was probably drowned during the fight.

Norfolk and Richmond papers attribute the loss of Roanoke Island to the blundering inefficiency of the navy. They still persist in asserting that one thousand federal were killed. They also charge some Roanoke Island farmer with deserting and piloting the Yankees to the only point where they could effect a landing, the island being flanked on all sides by an extensive marsh.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR. After the soundings of the enemy's batteries by our naval forces a landing of the military commenced about half past four o'clock on Friday evening, at Ashby's harbor, about two and a half miles below the rebel Fort Bartow, of nine thirty-two pounders.

The landing was effected under cover of the guns of two of our gunboats, the Delaware and Morse, which, with the Shrapnel, drove away and dispersed two rebel regiments that were stationed there with three field pieces to oppose their landing. Our men were up to their middles in mud and water in landing. When on shore they found the three rebel pieces in the morass. By nine o'clock P. M. that night General Burnside had landed six thousand men, and continued landing them through the night at the rate of one thousand per hour.

The land movement against the enemy's batteries was commenced early Saturday morning, the fleet meantime engaging and silencing a shore battery opposite to it.

Our forces advancing in the direction of the battery in the centre of the island, the rebels were soon driven behind their intrenchments. Here they resisted. Right mortars were landed from the fleet to serve as our army's field artillery. About midway the Hawkins Zouaves and the Tenth Connecticut regiment, under the command of Gen. Foster, made a dashing bayonet charge upon the battery commanded by young Wise, wading knee deep through mud and water, to get at the fort, and yelling like so many Indians. Meanwhile a detachment was made on the right by General Reno, and on the left by General Foster. This attack from three sides decided the fate of the day. The rebels fled from their intrenchments before the array of solid brought to bear against them. The Hawkins Zouaves leaped the front defenses, bayonet in hand, as the rebels fled. Young Wise was not wounded here, as reported, but received his wound in endeavoring to escape from the island in a boat from Shallowback Bay.

The boat was fired on, and he received four wounds. He was made prisoner, and died on Sunday morning of his wounds.

After the reduction of the battery in the centre of the island, Gen. Reno and Parks took a force of men, and went down to Fort Bartow, Gen. Hill in command, and took undisputed possession of it. It had been the principal point of two days bombardment by our navy. At a quarter to five P. M. of Saturday the American flag was displayed from the battery.

General Foster's men pursued the rebels to the north end of the island, where was also in camp, or drawn up, a Virginia regiment, that had been towed down in six schooners from the main land early Saturday morning. General Foster approached, and had an interview with the rebel commander, Colonel Shaw, of North Carolina, who asked him what terms he would exact.

General Foster replied, "An unconditional surrender," and consented to give him time to return to his camp to decide, or not to accede to the demand.

The rebel officer had hardly reached his men when the

Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, burning with impetuosity, sprang forward in the direction of the enemy, when Colonel Shaw immediately raised a white handkerchief as a signal that the rebels had concluded to surrender. The rebels had proposed to cut off our passage up Croatan Sound by a chain of forts extending from the main land entirely across to the head of Roanoke Island; but our gunboats forced their way through, and commenced the impetuous pursuit of the enemy's fleet, which had been drawn up behind this barrier.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND. GENERAL BURNSIDE TO MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 10, 1862.

To Major General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Commanding United States Army, Washington:—

GENERAL—I have the honor to report that a combined attack upon this island was commenced on the morning of the 7th by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of six forts, forty guns, over two thousand prisoners, and upwards of three thousand small arms.

Among the prisoners are Colonel Shaw, commander of the island, and O. Jennings Wise, commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded, and lies since died.

The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th inst., after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the centre of the island and a rapid pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the island, resulting in the capture of the prisoners mentioned above.

We have had no time to count them, but the number is estimated at nearly three thousand.

Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets.

It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, or to mention meritorious officers and men in the short time allowed for writing this report, the naval vessel carrying it starting immediately for Hampton Roads, and the reports of the Brigadier General having not yet been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of the service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out.

I will be excused for saying in reference to the action that I owe everything to Generals Foster, Reno and Parks, as more full details will show.

I am sorry to report the loss of about thirty-five killed, and about two hundred wounded, ten of these probably mortally. Among the killed are Colonel Russell, of the Tenth Connecticut regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Victor de Montiel, of the D'Epenou Zouaves. Both of them fought most gallantly. I regret exceedingly not being able to send a full report of the killed and wounded, but will send a despatch in a day or two with full returns.

I beg leave to enclose a copy of a General Order issued by me on the 9th inst.

I am most happy to say that I have just received a message from Commander Goldsborough stating that the expedition of the gunboats, against Elizabeth City and the rebel fleet, has been entirely successful. He will, of course, send his returns to his department.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant, A. E. BURNIDE, Brigadier General, Commanding Department of North Carolina.

FLAG OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH TO SECRETARY WELLES.

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, Off Roanoke Island, Feb. 9, 1862.

Roanoke Island is ours. The military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defence were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy of a better cause. They consisted of two elaborate constructed works, mounting together twenty-two heavy guns, three of them being 100-pounders, rifled; four other batteries, mounting together twenty guns, a large proportion of them being also of large calibre, and some of them rifled; eight steamers, mounting two guns each, and each having a rifled gun, with the diameter of a 32-pounder; a prolonged obstruction of sunken vessels and piles to thwart our advance, and, altogether, a body of men numbering scarcely less than 3,000, of whom 3,000 are now our prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th inst., at about eleven o'clock, and was continued till dark. The following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and lasted until well in the afternoon, when, by a bold charge by our army, the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in its place. No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Cape Hatteras Inlet.

A detailed account of the operations of the naval branch of the expedition will be forwarded to the department hereafter.

I beg to submit herewith a copy of a General Order to be read on the quarter deck of each vessel belonging to that branch of the expedition. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer, Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL ORDER. Your efforts of yesterday and the day before against the enemy were alike worthy of yourselves and the sacred cause your glorious flag upholds.

I thank you for them, and congratulate you upon the results achieved. No Commander-in-Chief could have been more gallantly sustained, or could have desired a more gratifying display of coolness, skill and discipline.

We have yet more work of the kind to accomplish, and will soon deliver another blow to the hydra of rebellion. From what I have already witnessed I am sure that you will do it well. L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE CAPTURE OF ELIZABETH CITY. FLAG OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH TO SECRETARY WELLES.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, Off Elizabeth City, Feb. 10, 1862.

Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.—

Sir—Just as I closed my despatch to you of yesterday I received reliable information that the rebel steamers which escaped from here had gone to Elizabeth City, and thenceupon I immediately ordered Commander Rowan to take thirteen of our steamers under his command and go in pursuit of them, and also, if practicable, to execute another service, viz., the destruction of the North river of the line of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. He dashed off with a whole heart at his work, and the way he has already accomplished the first part of it his own preliminary report, a copy of which I have herewith to enclose, will inform you.

I have decided to send the Stars and Stripes off to Hampton Roads to-morrow, to bring me ammunition from there without delay.

Mr. Van Wagon, my secretary, will go in her and proceed to Washington to deliver to you my despatches and two of the rebel flags we have taken. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer, Ac.

COMMANDER ROWAN TO FLAG OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH. UNITED STATES STEAMER DELAWARE, Off Elizabeth City, Feb. 10, 1862.

Sir—I have the happiness to report that I met the enemy of this place this morning at nine o'clock, and after a very sharp engagement succeeded in destroying or capturing his entire naval force, and silencing and destroying his battery on Cobb's Point.

The only vessel saved from destruction is the Ella Captain J. M. Cook, who is wounded and a prisoner on board this ship. I have other prisoners.

I am happy to say that our casualties are few, considering the warmth of the enemy's fire—say two or three killed and some wounded.

I send the Ella to you under command of Acting Master Chase, of this ship, who I have you will confirm in the command.

The conduct of the gallant men I have the honor to command is worthy of all praise.

A detailed account will be furnished when I have time. I am happy to say that none of our vessels are severely injured.

I shall leave here a small force and visit the canal and take a look at the other places before I return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. ROWAN, Commander United States Navy.

ORDER OF THE DAY. THANKS OF SECRETARY WELLES TO FLAG OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH, OFFICERS AND CREW. NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 14, 1862.

Sir—Your despatches of the 9th and 10th instant, by